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GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1837.

Farming in Holland and Belgium.

Holland and Belgium in early times were decidedly the poorest countries of Europe. Much of the former was a low sunken swamp or marsh, inaccessible to man, except through the rivers that traversed it; and the soil of the latter was in general so light and sandy as to be considered nearly barren. Now, there is no part of Europe where the fertility of the soil is so great, or agriculture has arrived at such a pitch of excellence as in these two kingdoms. By the indomitable perseverance and patience of the Hollanders the inundations of the sea and rivers have been stopped, the marshes have been reclaimed and drained, and the meadows and pastures that now furnish the greatest quantities and best qualities of butter and cheese, have been literally *made* out of the morasses and quagmires of the region. In Belgium sandy plains that a century since were considered as worthless, are now rendered productive and fertile to an extent scarcely to be understood without examination. Belgium may now be considered in many respects the garden of Europe.

These results have been brought about by skill and perseverance. The Rev. Mr. Radcliff, who was sent out by the Farmers' Society of Ireland, to examine and report the modes of tillage practiced in Holland and Belgium, in the discharge of his duty has entered into the details and processes which have produced the present state of things there, and the record, to the farmer, is instructive and encouraging.

The first and great point in the agriculture of these countries is the saving and application of manure; and this is carried to an extent unequalled any where else. Every leaf, straw, and weed; the proceeds of the stables, including the urine, and the drainings of the yards; the refuse of the kitchen, the soap suds, and the washings of the roads, all go to the general receptacle for manures, and mixed with earth, lime, or mud, as the different soils may require, is returned in fertilizing quantities to the crops that most require its action. The rotation of crops is here understood and practiced, and all lands that will admit of alternate courses are subjected to them. In no part of the world has the beneficial effects of clover been more fully tested or more highly appreciated than here, and the Flemish maxim, "no clover, no crops," shows the universal sentiment of the people respecting this plant. Deep ploughing has also lent its aid to fertilizing these countries, and where required, no expences are spared in draining and trenching. The soil is rendered as fine as possible by the plough and harrow, while root crops are extensively cultivated for winter feeding cattle, and clover and lucerne for soiling. No system is adopted until experience has shown that it is the best for the section of country, or the soil where it is to be used; and innovations are not allowed without convincing proofs of superior benefit and utility.

In some of the districts, principally those lying near the mouths of streams, and consequently reclaimed lands, the soil is a strong and heavy aluminous one, and wheat in these forms the principal object of cultivation. Mr. Radcliff's analysis of some of the best of these soils, showed fifty-two parts of alumine or clay; twenty-one of silex or sand; nineteen of carbonate of lime, and seven or eight of oxide of iron. The course here includes wheat, horse beans, (the *vica faba* we believe) barley, oats and roots, and the 'rotation is so arranged as to have a root, bean or clover crop, between the wheat, barley or oat crops.' In these districts the average product of wheat is twenty-eight bushels, beans nineteen, barley forty-seven, and oats sixty to the acre. There are other sections of the country devoted to turneps and rye. These soils contain great quantities of sand, usually from sixty-five to seventy-five parts in a hundred; but containing little or no lime. The introduction of the turnep culture, the use of marl where it can be procured, and where it cannot the liberal application of lime to the surface, and the distribution of liquid manure at the rate of twenty-five hundred gallons to an acre, have brought these sections into a rapid state of improvement, greatly aided by the clover and alternating system, adapted to the lighter nature of the soil.

Another excellent wheat soil is found in some parts, a rich sand loam, nearly destitute of lime, and where the farmer relies for wheat principally on manure and lime, applied as a dressing to the soil; indeed no where does the practice of liming land prevail to so great an extent, as in Belgium and some of the adjoining territory of France. The course here is; "1, wheat well manured; 2, clover, with a top dressing of ashes; 3, flax, with liquid manure; 4, wheat, with short dung sweepings, &c.; 5, potatoes or turneps with dung; 6, rye, with liquid manure; 7, rape seed; 8, potatoes or turneps with manure; 9, wheat, with dung; 10, clover, with ashes; 11, oats; 12, flax, with urine; 13, wheat, with manure; 14, beans, beets or tobacco." With such a course of manuring and crops, a corresponding amelioration of the soil must be expected.

Mr. Radcliff says the Flemings estimate that the liquid manure from forty-five to fifty head of cattle upon one farm, will serve to manure in the best manner upwards of twenty acres annually. It must be remembered however there is little or no pasture; the cattle and horses are fed in stables summer and winter, and are usually in the finest condition. Horses perform all the farm labor, their hay is always cut, and the grain ground, and usually given them mixed and wet. "Their daily food in winter, is fifteen pounds of hay, ten pounds of straw, and eight of oats; in summer clover is substituted for the hay." A span of horses are deemed capable, where the business of the farm is properly arranged, and the succession of labor on the different crops as it ought to be, of doing the work of fifty acres of cultivated land.

American farmers may, as British farmers have done, learn many useful lessons from those of Holland or Belgium. Driven by stern necessity to make the most of their land, they have endeavored to adopt such modes of culture as shall give the greatest profit with the least expense. Want of land is not the difficulty in our country; the evil lies the other way; our husbandry is too expansive; we go over a great deal of land; half till it, and too frequently get half crops only as the reward. Land constantly cropped as some of our lands are, will grow poor rapidly, unless a system of crops which shall tend to obviate such a result is adopted, and a skilful and thorough course of manuring be followed. On the great subject of manures, we are yet in our A. B. C. We do not begin to understand their preparation, their application, or their value. Blessed by a kind Providence with a soil of the richest kind, we are scarcely beginning to feel its deterioration; and when such a thing does occur, and a farm produces less bountifully than formerly, instead of setting ourselves to remedy the failure, or improve the fertility, we pull up stakes and encounter the fatigues and hardships of subduing a new farm, rather than learn and practice the art of restoring the old one. Holland and Belgium have been justly termed the garden of Europe, but man by untiring industry has made it so; Western New-York may in many respects be called the garden of America, but it is nature which has made it what it is; and it is for the farmer to say whether by skilful cultivation it shall retain this proud distinction, or rapidly sink to a level with the worn out and exhausted, because maltreated, sections of the Union.

Spring crops—Oats.

Oats are usually considered and treated as if of secondary importance on the farm, and as like wheat or corn they cannot readily be converted into bread, perhaps they are so in certain senses: Still we believe oats are worthy of much better treatment than they receive, and can be made more profitable than is usually imagined. If a man has a piece of land he cannot manure for another crop he consoles himself with the thought that it will do for oats; if so wet that any thing else would drown, he puts on oats; if so poor that pennyroyal would not grow, he puts on oats; if other crops fail he puts on oats; and if he is hurried with his work in the spring, his oats are the last thing that goes into the ground,and as a matter of course about the last that is secured in the fall. Is it a wonder then that some should think oats are not profitable. It may in general be considered as certain that land in good heart enough to yield twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, would give seventy of oats if properly and seasonably put in; and as oats will in the course of the winter or spring command from forty-five to fifty cents a bushel, the farmer may make his own calculations on the comparative profits.

Oats are less delicate in their choice of soils than either wheat or barley, and in many cases will grow where either of these would be a failure, yet oats require a good soil, and perhaps no crop more abundantly repays early and careful getting in. The soil of the whole of the great shale and sand-stone formation of West New York,comprising all of the country south of the valley of the lakes, is excellent for oats as well as for grazing; and we have no doubt will prove equally productive in spring wheat, when the attention of farmers has been turned to the subject, and the surface soil has been sufficiently moved by the plough.

There are several varieties of oats cultivated, such as the white or common oat, the black or horse-mane oat, the potato oat, and the skinless oat. All of these do well, and have produced large crops with the exception of the skinless kind, of which we have many doubts whether they will be found adapted to our country and climate. With oats as with most other crops change of seed has proved beneficial, and new varieties are usually heavier than those that have been longer cultivated in any place. Care, however, in the selection of seed, and early sowing, must prevent the deterioration of any plant which has been found as well adapted to our country as the oat; and if farmers wish the best and heaviest qualities they can easily produce them. There was last year a difference in weight and consequently in value, in many cases, of fifteen or twenty per cent, between early and late sown oats; a decisive proof that care will benefit this crop as well as others. Oats require two and a half or three bushels of seed to the acre; and it may in general be remarked that the man who is covetous of his seed when putting in his spring crops, be they wheat, barley, or oats, will find a verification of the scripture declaration, that he who soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly.

Mr. Weddle's Imported Stock.

Wheatland, May 2d, 1837.

Mr. Tucker—Having repeatedly been requested to give my opinion respecting the stock imported by Mr. Thomas Weddle, of East Bloomfield, Ontario co., I will give it with pleasure through the columns of the Genesee Farmer.

If the introduction of valuable animals is a benefit to a country, we are much indebted to the generosity of Mr. Weddle, for the heavy importations he made in the autumn of 1835, in cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, viz: 16 head of cattle, 17 horses, 18 sheep, and a number of swine.

The sheep are of the improved Leicester breed, which are very healthy, heavy carcass, long wool, yet soft and silky and tolerable heavy, averaging from 5 to 8 lbs. per head. They cross very well with the Merinos; the half bloods are large, heavy fleeced, with staple sufficiently fine for ordinary purposes, and as far as I have tried them, have proved the most profitable.

The cattle are all of the pure Improved Short Horned Durhams, and the finest of the kind, for the number, I ever saw. They are very large, yet well proportioned, small in bone, soft in handle, exhibiting every evidence of good breeders, and what makes them more valuable to the country, Mr. Weddle, in selecting them in England, procured the purest bloods he could from different families, which will enable him to raise the pure bloods without breeding in-and-in, which so frequently is very injurious to the offspring of our imported stock.

The Horses are of the Cleveland bays or coaching, and blood or racing breeds. I consider the coaching horses a valuable acquisition to the grain growing culturist, uniting size, strength and action, and of a beautiful, bright bay color. The Racers, should they cross well with the heavy horses, may produce a breed of useful animals.

Mr. W. can give the pedigrees of his stock if required, but to all good judges, who see them, they need no recommendation, and any one who wishes to purchase, or takes satisfaction in seeing good stock, will be well compensated for paying Mr. Weddle a visit. Yours, sincerely,

W. Garbutt.

Soaking and Rolling Seeds.

Mr. Tucker—As there is a great deficiency this season of heat and moisture, two principles indispensibly necessary to the germination of seeds, allow me to give a few brief hints to my brother gardeners, which may save some from disappointment and others from undeserved censure.

Some kinds of seeds, like the Locust, are of such a nature that nothing short of thorough scalding and soaking, will ensure their germination, and others, as beets, are enclosed in so hard a covering that it is only under the most favorable circumstances that they will come up freely without being previously prepared—indeed, I find it of great advantage, particularly in dry seasons, to soak nearly all my garden seeds from 12 to 48 hours, in soft rain water, before sowing.

Another subject much neglected, although of great importance to the growth of small seeds, as onions, &c. is rolling or pressing the ground firmly on the seed, after sowing. When we consider the small size of a seed, and the loose manner in which the ground is often left after sowing, it is very obvious, that many of the seeds cannot be sufficiently in contact with the earth, to prevent their being dried up by the wind and sun. Besides this, it is well known that an uneven surface presents a very favorable harbor for insects, and beds which have been well rolled are found to be much less infested with these unwelcome visitors.

It is perhaps unnecessary to state that a thin mat, or some light bushes spread over a seed bed, to protect it partially from the sun and wind, will aid greatly the germination of seeds, and the growth of young plants, in dry weather. Yours,

An Old Gardener.

Cheap Manure.

"Raise a platform of earth on the headland of a field, eight feet wide, one foot high, and of any length according to the quantity wanted. On the first stratum of earth lay a thin stratum of lime fresh from the kiln; dissolve or slake this with salt brine from the nose of a watering pot; add immediately another layer of earth, then lime and brine as before; carrying it to any convenient height. In a week it should be turned over, carefully broken and mixed, so that the mass may be thoroughly incorporated. This compost has been used in Ireland; has doubled the crop of potatoes and cabbage; and is said to be far superior to stable dung."

I have tried the above manure with some success; but not with success equal to the above statement. Something must depend on the kind of soil to which it is applied.—*American Farmer.*

From the Baltimore Farmer & Gardener.

The Prospects of the Growing Crops.

Notwithstanding we may subject ourself to the imputation of being 'a croaker," standing in the relation we do to the agricultural community, we cannot refrain from discharging what appears to us an imperative duty. Believing as we do that the growing crop of wheat will be a short one, we think it but justice to say so; for the truth, however unsavory it may be to those whose interests may be affected by it, should be told. We have taken much pains to inform onrself upon the subject, both by correspondence and personal conversations with farmers, and from the best information we can gain, we do not believe that in the aggregate, in most of the wheat growing states, half of an average crop will be realised. In proof of this, we will instance a fact related to us by a gentleman residing in the valley of Virginia—in that beautiful region of fertile limestone lands, which was, until within the last two or three years, so remarkable for its prolific yield of wheat—he informed us that he had seeded 160 bushels of wheat, and did not believe he would get more than his seed back again—nor is his a solitary case; for with few exceptions in every quarter where our inquiries have been pushed, a similar disastrous condition of things exist. If this be the case, and we believe it is, we should like to know what possible good can result from concealing it. Is it not better, by timely notice of the fact, to direct the attention of farmers and planters to the necessity of putting in other crops, so as measurably to make up for the deficiency and mortification they are destined to experience from their wheat crops?

Although disappointment inevitably awaits them in the product of this heretofore important *staple*, there is yet time, if properly used, to do much in the way of repairing losses from this source. By putting in an extra quantity of corn, or paying additional attention to the usual crop—by seeding more oats, barley and buckwheat, a great deal may be done. So also, should more roots of every description be planted—no matter what kind they may be, if judiciously managed, they will prove lucrative as a branch of husbandry: and while we are speaking on this latter department, we must be permitted to express our regret, that so little attention has been paid to it by farmers generally. Any ground that will grow a good crop of corn, will yield with equal labor a profitable crop of roots, as *parsneps*, *carrots*, *beets*, *mangel wurtzel*, *ruta baga*, *turneps* and *potatoes*. We will venture the assertion, that any soil that will yield 50 bushels of corn, will, with the same quantity of manure and amount of labor, produce from 300 to 700 bushels of most of the above enumerated roots; such being the fact, it has always appeared to us strange, that agriculturists have very generally manifested so much indifference to their culture, when their interests were so closely connected with the pursuit of an opposite course of policy. We have known many farmers, with from 6 to 20 milch cows, who, during the greater part of the winter, scarcely got milk and butter enough for their own tables. Why is this so? The question is easy of solution. Without proper succulent food, no cow, and we care not how good she may be, can secrete any considerable portion of milk. In spring and summer, when they are permitted to range in luxuriant pastures, we find cows generously returning the kindness extended towards them—here the reason is obvious—they get plenty of that peculiar nutriment which is convertible into milk,—and this very fact should teach us all, that when deprived of those pastures by the recurrence of winter, we should provide them with a good substitute, and surely there can be none better than wholsome roots.

The Best Land for Chinese Mulberry.

It has been frequently said, that comparatively poor, dry, gravelly soil, is better adapted to the culture of the Chinese Mulberry than our rich bottoms and interval land—that a greater profit may be taken from such land than if stocked with any other crop. This assertion does not obtain the credit it deserves. Our farmers will insist that rich land is worth more for *any* crop and produces more profit than the above described land; and so it will for almost every crop except Chiness Mulberry. If Chinese Mulberry be set on our rich land it will grow with such vigor that the trees will have only green wood, and the branches become all but useless, although there may be plenty of foliage, yet it will be watery and of less value to feed worms than the foliage which has grown upon poorer soil. Trees set upon poor land will more readily mature wood, have foliage more mature, rich and nutricious, and worth twenty-five per cent more than the foliage growing on the richest land. Any one doubting this position, is requested to try the experiment in the season of feeding worms, and we have no doubt that time and experience will confirm it, yet it is known that for the white mulberry our rich land is the best.

Our farmers very well know that our best soil will be wanted for Indian corn, broom corn, and other crops usually grown on such land: and now the beet culture for sugar must abstract for that purpose some of the best land, and as the silk culture will at the same time be encouraged, why not take such land as is best adapted to its culture?

It is thought that the culture of silk will yet become of more importance and profit to the cultivator, than any crop now taken from the soil, not even excepting our broom corn, beets for sugar, or the cotton of the south.

When traveling in the southern states, over that section of country situate between the Alleghany mountains and the sea board, field after field may be seen, wholly abandoned to neglect, as worn-out land, and may appropriately be called *barren*, for they are sterile to a degree not known in New England. Now is it not worthy the consideration of our southern brethren to try some of these waste places with chinese mulberry. The expense might be trifling—only to set over enough for experiment, and we reckon that a crop of Chinese mulberry would bs of more value than any crop taken from the same land for many by-gone years. Should the experiment succeed to the satisfaction of the proprietor, and such land want a little stimulus, the trees or plants may have a sprinkling of ashes, lime or plaster, or a mixture of them.

There are some crops which do not exhaust or impoverish land. Among these is the Chinese mulberry, which, it is said, will gradually improve the soil from year to year, by means of the autumnal foliage—unless it be gathered as in France for feeding cattle, of which they are extravagantly fond, especially milch cows.—*Northampton Cour.*

What a country of varied climate is this of ours! On the 11th of the present month, [April] a friend writing us from Albany, N. Y., informs us, that the Hilderburg mountain, distant about 10 miles from that place, was then covered with snow, and that winter had lingered so long in the lap of spring that he had not been able to plough his fields or repair his fences. On the 14th instant, we find by the Advertiser, published in Wilmington, North Carolina, that the good people of that city had been enjoying the luxury of *lettuce*, *radishes* and *asparagus*, for some time, and hoped by the expiration of another week to add green peas to the list of good things. By the Savannah, (Geo.) papers, we find, that on the very day when our friend in the vicinity of Albany, was looking upon his snow clad mountains, unable to break the earth, the citizens of the former city were luxuriating on green peas.—*Balt. Farmer & Gardener.*

From the Northampton Courier.

Worthy of Imitation by Silk Growers.

The family of Mr. Calvin Moody of Granby, Mass., having fed a few silk worms on white mulberry, and made about half a pound of silk in 1835, which was *reeled*, *spun*, and twisted into thread or sewing silk, of such a quality that he thinks it would compete with some imported silk. The whole was done upon the *common reel* and *wheel* of the family, with the utmost ease. This family have made all their sewing for family use, of silk, from cocoons of their own raising, being in their opinion more economical than the use of any other thread they could make, and that it is cheaper for family use than thread made of flax, and that they can manufacture a run of silk thread or sewing silk from the cocoons with less trouble and expense than could be done from dressed flax;—and so convinced is he of the economy of making sewing silk for common use in a family, that he advises his neighbors to set out a few white mulberries about the barn yard, or other waste ground near the house, and assures them that they can make all their own silk for sewing cheaper than they could do it from flax—say even if the flax was given to them.

REMARKS.

The foregoing speaks volumes in favor of the culture of silk in families, and the example of this family deserves the unqualified approbation of the friends of silk culture. If Mrs. Moody could make such progress the first year with her scanty intelligence and with such ordinary machinery as the domestic wheel and reel—what might not be expected another year from her praiseworthy and perseveri ig industry, if she could be supplied with the cheap improved machinery, now in successful operation in this and other places?

This family begun the former year with some 10 or 12 worms in order to obtain the eggs, of which they hatched and fed about 1200 worms. But not having sufficient feed on their own premises, were necessitated to gather them at the distance of about 2½ miles. To provide for the feeding the present year (1837) a few white mulberry trees have been procured to set about the house and barn yard, and intends to try a few Chinese mulberry; but instead of a few trees, he had better procure a few hundred—not only for propagation, but for the benefit of the foliage, which may be gathered the first year without injury to the plant. It is the peculiarity of the Chinese mulberry, the more the leaves are pricked the better they grow, being careful not to injure the buds.

Mr. Moody contemplates a small simple improvement for the greater perfection of the twisting process, and then he will consider his establishment the most perfect of the kind, and expects to go right ahead.

We should not be surprised to hear that Mrs. Moody has wove herself a suit or silk dress in her own loom—she can and we trust she will do it.

EXAMINER.

From the Northampton Farmer.

Illinois Beet Company.

A company has been incorporated in Illinois for the purpose of manufacturing Beet Sugar, oil from the poppy, and the culture of silk. The capital of the Company is $200,000, with the privilege of holding real estate to a certain extent. Mr. D. L. Childs, (formerly of Boston, we believe,) one of the company, has gone to Europe for the purpose of acquiring such information as will be necessary for their further operation.

In a lengthy communication, dated at Arras, and published in the Alton (Ill.) Observer, Mr. Childs remarks—

"The most interesting aspect of the Beet Sugar business, is its bearing upon agriculture and rural economy:

1. It enriches the land both as an excellent substitute for fallowing, and as producing an immense quantity of capital manure.

2. It has the latter effect in various ways, but principally by feeding a large number of cattle and sheep. The former are fatted in three to three and a half months in a manner really superb. So fine specimens of beef creatures are seldom seen in the United States, after six months of the best pasturing and stall feeding. The sheep are fatted in six weeks. At the manufactory where I have been, they pay on an average about *six louis* for cattle and sell them for about *eleven*. A louis is about $4,37. I suppose that this branch of the business would be quite as lucrative in the United States, where stock animals may be bought somewhat cheaper. This you see is doubling capital three times a year, with the help however of the pulp or pumice of the beet. This can be kept good any desirable length of time. It is sold here at ten cents the cwt.

3. The profit of raising the beets is very great, according to estimates which I have from the most intelligent sources. I do not find it so high as Mr. Pedder did. My data make the net gain in France after paying rent, ploughing, weeding, hoeing, digging, and preserving, 404 francs per hectare. This measure is a little over two English acres. Consequently the profit of cultivating beets on an acre will be 202 francs, about $38. Can you wonder that land has risen from 50 to 150 per cent. in the districts of the sugar manufactories. The wages of labor for cultivating and manufacturing the produce of a hectare amount to $56,81. This would give for 100 acres $2840 nearly; and for 400, which would be the quantity required for the largest establishments, $11,830, to say nothing of the profits of the proprietor or leaseholder, when he and the laborer are one and the same. In this case besides getting pay for his labor, and the rent or interest of his land, he would receive the thirty-eight dollars profit per acre."

Mr. Childs suggests to the Company the propriety of procuring a seasonable supply of *good bones*, those that have not been bleached, for the purpose of purifying the sugar; and says, a Frenchman would make a fortune out of the dead dogs and hogs that float every day in the Illinois rivers. His plan for a building is 150 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 20 high.

We say to the Illinois Company *go ahead;* but with our 3 cents bounty the Northampton Company will leave you in the rear.

From the N. A. Review.

Sugar Maple—Sugar.

Next to the pines and oaks, there seems to be no tree in the country, of more extensive celebrity than the sugar maple. The extraordinary neatness of its appearance, and the beauty of its foliage, which in summer is of the liveliest green, and in autumn assumes the richest and most glowing red, are sufficient to recommend it as a beautiful ornament, in our gardens and avenues.—The bark is remarkably smooth, and the tree is infested, we believe, by no insect, nor subject to any maladies. The branches are disposed with much regularity, though without stiffness, and so arranged, that their usual outline is an elagant oval. It is to this tree we are chiefly indebted for the beautiful curled and bird's-eye maple, employed in cabinet work, which rivals, if it be not admitted to surpass in brilliancy and richness, the finest woods of tropical climates. But the sugar maple derives its chief reputat on, as well as its name, from the qualities of its sap. A large portion of the sugar used in many parts of the country, the western districts of Vermont and New York for instance, is derived from the maple. Michaux remarked, nearly thirty years since, that at least ten millions of pounds of this sugar were then annually made in the United States. This quantity is far less than might be procurred, from the same source, in case of necessity. According to Dr. Rush, the northern part of New York and Pennsylvania alone, contained at the same period, thirty millions of sugar maple trees; and, if we suppose each tree to yield, on an average from two to four pounds of sugar annually, the product would go far towards supplying the whole consumption of the country.

The Maple sugar can be made of a quality equal to the best imported. We have seen it formed into very good loaf sugar. It is, however, in a brown state that it is generally used; and, except in the districts whore it is produced, it is less agreeable to the palate of consumers generally, than the product of the cane. To manufacture it, requires a great expense not only of labor, but of fuel; and hence it probably cannot be sold, at a distance, for a price which will enable it to compete with the imported article. The sap of the tree, or maple juice, as it is called, is greedily coveted by wild and domestic animals, who break through enclosures for the sake of obtaining it, and is generally an agreeable and wholesome beverage. We have been informed, however, of one instance, in which it proved to be of a highfy intoxicating quality. This circumstance occurred, about thirty years since, in the western part of the State of New York. All the sap procured from the maple trees of an extensive district, was found to have undergone a vinous fermentation; and children who drank it freely were in some cases rendered delirious, for two or three days. We have heard of no other instance of this phenomenon, nor have we learned that any probable explanation has been given of its cause.

Pork Trade of Cincinnati.

Much has been said about the pork market of Cincinnati, and the mode of carrying on the business. Few, however, are aware of the aggregate value of the pork exported from this city. The amount slaughtered here, although very great, is not more than two-thirds of the total amount exported. Some view of this trade may be gathered from the following facts.

In the winter of 1833-4, 123,000 hogs were slaughtered in Cincinnati; in 1834-5, about 160,000; in 1835-6, not more than 80 or 90,000. Comparing the amount of the last two seasons, it will be perceived that the high price of pork in 1836 was not fictitious, but arose out of the actual diminution of supply.

In the present winter, the number of hogs slaughtered at Cincinnati, is	105,000
The number brought in wagons, (estimated)	20,000
From information, as to various points on the canal, it is supposed there cannot be less than 55,000 put up in other places, which must be exported from Cincinnati,	55,000
Total, (hogs)	180,000

The average weight of the hogs this season is supposed to be 220 lbs., and the average price 7 cents per lb., making $15 40 for each hog.

The first cost of the hogs is then $2,722,000.

To this must be added for cooperage, salt, and packing 300,000 dollars for barrelled pork, and 100,000 for lard. The total prime cost of pork, lard, and hams exported from Cincinnati, is about 3,172,000 dollars. Thus, then, the export of a single article from Cincinnati, exceeds three millions of dollars!

It is worth while to look for a moment at the mode in which the proceeds are distributed, in the community. In the first instance, four fifths of the prime cost of pork is paid to the farmers. Among the raisers of pork, however, there are generally two classes of persons—the grower and the fatter. With wealthy farmers, these classes are often united; but they are also frequently separated. Thus, a small farmer raises a few hogs, which while young, and poor, are sold to one who fats them for the market. Both processes are profitable. Another portion of the proceeds, near 200,000, go to the coopers; another to the salt manufacturer; and another to the packers. The merchants' profits are the excess of price paid in a foreign market, and is made upon the employment of his capital, united to his skill and enterprise.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

Mangel Wurtzel.

Mr. Tristram Burges, in a communication in the New-England Farmer, says, that he has been informed that Mr. Bateman, of Newport, R. I., has raised 1,600 bushels of Mangel Wurtzel on an acre. This is truly a prodigious yield, and though we do not question its accuracy, we would be willing to compound for one third the product.—*Farmer & Gardener.*

Rosemary.

The rosemary is a hardy under-shrub, a native of the south of Europe. It is an evergreen, rising sometimes six or eight feet high, though rarely. The leaves are sessile, linear, dark green above, and grayish or whitish underneath; the blossoms are of a pale blue color. The whole plant is highly aromatic. There are three varieties—the green, or common, the gold-striped, and the silver-striped.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

Hilling Corn.

Mr. Editor—It is a practice with most planters, in the lower district of our state, to hill their corn. Now, sir, I cannot see the use of this plan. Is it to prevent the corn, as some pretend, from falling down? This can scarcely be the case; because every one must know, that if the corn has not sufficient root to support it in the ground, all the earth which you may throw around it, will not keep it from falling. My experience, Mr. Editor, has taught me, that wherever the land is well drained—and good draining is as necessary for corn as for cotton—I say, sir, wherever the land is well drained, hills are of no service to the corn. When they are made, they only enable the sun to have greater power over them, and thus the soil about the corn is suddenly dried up; and in case of rain, and a sudden coming out of the sun, the corn is very apt to be scorched.

But, Mr. Editor, while I object to the mode of hilling corn, I ought to suggest some better plan in its stead.

In the first place, then, as early in the fall as possible, I plough up my corn land, so as to turn the whole of it up to be operated on by the winter frosts, &c. In this state I leave it, until I am ready to plant in the spring. When ready to plant I then drill off the land, with a bull-tongue plough, in drills five feet apart; and these drills I cross again at four feet apart. At each angle I place my corn, and cover it with a common cover board. I leave two stalks in each hill, or at each angle. As soon as the corn is up, I give the land another ploughing with the bull-tongue plough, ploughing up to the young corn each way; and as soon as this is done, I commence running the cultivator down the alleys, to destroy the grass; and if the plants need it, I now hoe around them, and thin them down to the amount required. By the use of the cultivator the earth is kept free of grass, and by being loosened, the roots have a free chance of running out in all directions for food. I have no hill about the plants—they stand well, and bear about as well, if not better, than the common mode of hilling. The manure is put around the corn after it has been up, and is ploughed upon at the second ploughing. Arator.

Barnwell, March, 1837.

From the New England Farmer.

Farmer's Work.

It is an injury to pastures to turn in cattle too early in the spring; and most hurtful to those lots in which the grass springs earliest, as in those which are low and wet, in which the grass comes forward soonest. The feet of the cattle early in the spring destroy the young grass, and cut up the sward in such a manner as to produce a great amount of injury, without any benefit to the cattle; as the little food they can obtain from the grass just sprouting, serves scarcely any other purpose than to cause them to scour. The grass in pastures should be so far grown before cattle are admitted, that they can fill themselves without rambling over the whole ground. The 20th of May is quite early enough in common seasons to turn cattle into almost any of our New England pastures. Out of some, they should be kept still later. The driest pastures should be used first, though in them the grass is shortest, that the breaking of the sward by the cattle's feet may not take place to any great extent.

It is recommended not to turn all sorts of cattle into pastures at once. Milch cows, working oxen and fatting beasts should be indulged with the first feeding of a pasture; afterwards sheep and horses may take their turn. When a lot is thus fed off, it should be shut up, and the dung which has been dropped should be beaten to pieces, and well scattered. Afterwards, a second lot may be opened and treated in the same manner, and so on in rotation, from one inclosure to another, giving each inclosure some time to recruit; taking care, as far as possible, to feed the driest pastures first, so that the sward may be the less injured by the treading of the cattle.

Something considerable is saved by letting different sorts of grazing animals take their turn in a pasture. By this means, nearly all the herbage will be eaten; much of which would otherwise be lost. Horses will eat the leavings of horned cattle; and sheep will eat some things which both the others leave.

If swine are turned into a pasture, they should have rings on their noses, unless it is an object to employ those animals in rooting out brakes and other weeds which they consume for food. If they are allowed the first of the feed, they will defile the grass, so that the horses and cattle will reject it.

Let the stock of a farmer be greater or less, he should have at least four inclosures of pasture land. One inclosure may be fed two weeks, and then shut up to grow, and then another. Each one will recruit well in six weeks, and each will have that time to recruit. But in the latter part of October, the cattle may range through all the lots, unless some one may become too wet and soft. In this case it ought to be shut up, and kept till feeding time the next year.

So different is the appetite of different animals, that there is scarcely any plant which is not eaten by some, and rejected by others. The following are said to be facts, which have been ascertained in Holland.—When eight cows have been in a pasture and can no longer obtain nourishment, two horses will do very well there for some days, and when nothing is left for the horses, four sheep will live upon it; this not only proceeds from their differing in the choice of plants, but from the formation of their mouths, which are not equally adapted to lay hold of the grass.

Although small pastures are recommended for pasturing neat cattle and horses, yet Mr. London observes that "Large inclosures are in general best adapted for sheep. These animals are not only impatient of heat, and liable to be much injured by flies, in small pastures, often surrounded by trees and high hedges, but they are naturally, with the exception, perhaps, of the Leicester variety, much more restless and easily disturbed, than any other species of live stock. 'Sheep,' says Lord Kaimes, 'love a wider range, and ought to have it, because they delight in short grass; give them eighty or ninety acres, and any fence will keep them in; confine them to a field of seven or eight acres, and it must be a very strong fence that keeps them in.'—[Gentleman's Farmer, p. 203.] Though fields so large as 80 or 90 acres, can be advisable only in hilly districts, yet the general rule is nevertheless consistent with experience."

Rotation of Crops, Potatoes and Corn.

Rotation of crops, is certainly among the most valuable of the modern improvements in agriculture. The scientific researches of many farmers have enabled them to discover some of the principles of vegetation, formerly but little understood. And it is believed that they will generally soon be fully convinced by experiment of the great benefits to be derived from rotation of crops. The different kinds of vegetables require nutriment peculiar to each class, and by planting the same kind on the same soil for a number of years in succession, the vegetables or plants degenerate for the want of their peculiar aliment; or as the common expression is, the the soil becomes exhausted. It is therefore conceded to be an injudicious practice to cultivate the same crop, upon the same soil, for even two years in succession.

The same remark is applicable in horticulture; although a plentiful supply of manure annually, may afford some remedy for a previously exhausted soil.

By a judicious succession of crops, and the frequent use of that most important instrument to farmers, the plough, the fertility of the soil may be maintained. So many valuable essays have of late been published upon this subject, that we will nor extend our remarks; but beg leave to refer to that of J. Hamilton Couper, republished in the Northern Farmer of 9th March, 1833, as containing much valuable information, and as being worthy of an attentive perusal. Connected with this subject is the adaptation of the different soils to the various kinds of plants. Many skilful farmers acquire some practical knowledge of this subject, without understanding its true principles. Indeed, these principles cannot be well understood without the aid of the science of Chemistry. Chemical Science is indispensable to the Physician; but it falls not exclusively within his province. The practical farmer will find it of vast service to his pursuit. Its study ought therfore to be encouraged.

By ascertaining the food which different kinds of vegetables require, and the nutritious qualities of the various soils, the agriculturist is enabled to decide how he can, generally, produce the largest crops, with the least labor and expense.

He cannot have sufficient foresight to guard against unpropitious seasons; but acting upon enlightened principles and correct theories, his prospects of a good harvest will seldom be cut off. Our present object is to submit a few remarks upon two of our most essential agricultural products, potatoes and corn.

In this section we raise no vegetable of greater profit or more general use than the potato.—And its annual consumption seems to be yet on the increase. We learn from aged persons, that some fifty or sixty years ago, ten or fifteen bushels of potatoes were considered as a large crop for each farmer; and at that period, it was as uncommon for a slaughtered swine to weigh 250 lbs. as it now is, to weigh seven or eight hundred—Now, a thousand bushels or even fifteen hundred, is not an uncommon crop, upon a farm of one hundred and fifty or two hundred acres.

It has been believed by many, that high, sandy, or gravelly soils are best adapted to the growth of potatoes. But the modern theory, proved by experiment, is, that a low, cold bottom, or clay-pan, taking care to have proper drains in case of heavy rains; and find that it not only yields largely, but that the quality or flavor of the potatoes is superior to that of those produced on high, sandy soils. A cold bottom is more congenial to them. And it is generally known, that in a cold, wet season, they flourish better, than in a warm and dry one. But when planted in low lands, the drains should always be kept open, to prevent overflowing.

It is said that in some parts of Ireland, famous for excellent potatoes, the potatoes are planted in low, and boggy lands, in beds, between which a ditch or drain is cut; and that the mud or most nutritious portion of the soil which gradually collects in these ditches, is taken up to cover the potatoes. The practice, which many farmers are adopting, of laying out their low and marshy lands into beds rising in the centre, of four or five rods in width, with intervening drains, running towards a common *outlet*, will prove highly beneficial; and when there shall be a great increase of population, and the value of our lands shall be a greatly enhanced, this practice will be adopted by all good farmers. It will then be admitted by all, that our valleys, and swamps contain the most fertile soil. In these, have been collecting for ages, decomposed vegetable matter, which constitutes the deep black soil. This kind of soil conveyed on to high sandy barren land, with a mixture of animal manure, will convert the latter into fruitful fields. And the fertility of the low land is increased by spreading upon its surface, loose sand or gravel from the hills.

The old practice of making the potatoe hill in an oval form or the shape of a sugar loaf, is very censurable. The same remark is applicable to the corn hill. Because, hills so formed, do not absorb so much moisture, when the rain descends, as hills flat at the top.

It is believed that a former practice of planting small potatoes, is now universally condemned. But many are yet of opinion, that it is as judicious to plant cut potatoes, or slips, or the eyes, as whole potatoes. This practice is contrary to the course of nature. Nature is always right, in all her operations. The farmer should take nature for his great and unerring guide.—Hundreds of various theories have been published upon this important point. The result of our observations and reflections, respecting it, is, that it is always best to plant the best potatoes whole, except those containing too many eyes, of unusually large size. The latter may be divided. I raised a potato, perfectly sound, of an oval form, weighing two and a half pounds. This I cut into twelve pieces, which from twelve hills, yielded two bushels. If slips are planted, the plants or sprouts come up more slender and feeble. In favorable seasons, they may often look very well, but not so well as those from the whole potatoe. Care should be taken to prevent the growth of too many sprouts or stalks. Four or five in a

common hill are sufficient. The size of the potato depends very much upon the number of stalks, and the size as well as richness of the hill. Potatoes degenerate by means of an improper mode of cultivation, and not from the climate. This vegetable of inestimable value contributes most to the health, growth and fatness of cattle, after being boiled, or steamed. It ought never to be given to swine in a raw state, unless, possibly, in the warmest season of the year, after being partially dried.

The common practice of mutilating corn stalks, or "topping corn," before the ear has come to maturity, ought to be condemned. It may be difficult to account for the origin of so singular a practice. But we trust that its termination will not be at a day far distant. It stands opposed to reason and philosophy. But our suggestions upon this important subject must be deferred until a more convenient time

W. CLAGGETT.

Portsmouth, February 19.

Kentucky Enterprise.

A very large and highly respectable meeting was held at Frankfort, Ky. on the 20th of March, at which Jacob Surgeant, Esq. presided, for the purpose of forming a joint stock company to import the best breeds of stock from England. A constitution being reported, $8,000 were immediately subscribed. This is in perfect keeping with the enlightened and public spirited citizens of gallant "old Kentucky." Without detracting from the merits of the people of any other state in the Union, it may be justly said of her, that she is always in the van whenever good works are to be performed, or deeds of daring achieved. In peace her generous sons are ever busy in the promotion of objects of practical utility, and in hours of peril, when our beloved country has been threatened with danger, who amongst us ever went farther than the brave and chivalric citizens of that patriotic state, to throw back the adverse current? None! In the march of agricultural melioration, their course has been onward—in the improvement of the breed of that noble animal, the horse, or those of cattle, but few, if any, of the states can boast of more laudable or well directed zeal. These facts are attested by the numerous *studs* of the former, and extensive *herds* of the latter, owned by gentlemen there, —and now, not content with the slow progress of individual enterprise, but animated by the ennobling desire of promptly reaching the goal of the ambition of her people, an association has been formed to concentrate their strength, in order that time and space may be overcome by a united effort.

In wishing the gentlemen who comprise this association, entire success, we but obey the dictates of our heart, and yield obedience to an impulse, which we could not resist without doing a violence to our feelings, that would prove us recreant to those principles of patriotism, which it has been the object of our study to cultivate, as being among those peerless virtues, which dignify humanity, impart symmetry to human character, and beautify and adorn the walks of life.—*Farmer & Gardener.*

Mice—Mottled and Ring Streaked.

Did you ever see a Speckled Mouse?

Mr. Amasa Wood, of Winthrop, captured a flock of young mice, which he shewed us the other day, all "*alive and a kicking.*" Five of them were spotted; some of them had white faces, some had white about their necks and backs, touched off with great taste. We understand a friend of ours is intending to take them to Boston to deposit in the Museum. They are quite a curiosity, and wouldn't look bad in a Caravan, among the Giraffes, Horned Horses, and Striped Tom Cats of the forest.—*Maine Farmer.*

A Corn Meal Rusk.

In our 48th number, we publish a recipe for compounding the above cake, and spoke of it as a delicious accompaiment of the breakfast table. An omission of a *word* on the part of ourself or compositor, has brought us into hot water with a fair correspondent, who says, that she "will never forgive us unless we will consent to eat the Rusks she has baked according to our recipe; that the disproportion of sal arætus entirely spoiled all her ingredients." Intending to have written, as one of the ingredients "2 table spoonsful of the *solution* of *sal-arætus*," we were confident we had done so, but on looking at the article, we find we were at fault, and while we regret that our error should have led one lady fair astray, we must be excused for not doing the penance required; but if it would suit our correspondent equally as well, we would have no objection to accept of a rusk made in the proper manner, which is as follows:

6 cupsful of corn meal,
4 " of wheat flour,
2 " of molasses,
2 table spoonsful of the *solution* of *sal arætus*, [equal to a tea spoonful of the powder.]

The whole to be kneaded into dough, divided into two cakes, and baked for three-fourths of an hour. —*Farmer & Gardener.*

GRAPES.—The earlier after the frost is out of the ground that you transplant vines, or put out your cuttings, the better, for it is important that they each start in their growth with the earliest vegetating power of the earth in spring.

Rose, snow-ball, lilac, and all other bushes of the flowering tribes, should be set out as early this month as possible.

As soon as the plants in your strawberry beds push through the earth, the beds should receive a dressing. Clear out all the weeds, decayed leaves, and old runners: loosen the earth around the plants and apply some rich mold about them, digging it in so as to prevent a loss from evaporation or washing.

From the New-York Farmer.

BLACK FLY.—Sow a bushel of dry ashes to the acre on your turnep field as well as all other vegetables of the same class while the dew is on (or are moist) when they are two or three days old, and it will preserve them against the small black fly. Should there come rain to wash it off immediately, repeat it; the ashes also is highly beneficial to promote the growth of the young plant. Oftentimes the black fly will take every vestige from the fields and lead a person who did not see his field during the first few days to believe the field bad, and attribute the evil to that cause. Many farmers are well acquainted with the above facts, but they are not generally known—and this may be of service.

A NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

From the Maine Farmer.

Sheep.

MR. HOLMES—Many of the articles in the recent numbers of the Maine Farmer are interesting, and must be profitable to the agriculturist. The communications made on wheat and sheep, will, I hope, tend to increase the *culture of the former*, and *the flocks of the latter.*

I have selected for notice three articles on sheep, "one on Sheep Husbandry" in No. 48, and two others on Sheep, signed J. H. J. in No. 51 and 52—all in vol. 4. These articles merit the farmer's attention, and ought to awaken a lively interest on these subjects. The extract from the "New York Cultivator" in No. 48, expresses a decided opinion that Sheep are profitable to raise, and recommends the "*Bakewell or Cotswold breed*" as the most valuable, and then suggests a mode of keeping a good breed pure. The writer in No. 51 and 52 takes a more extensive range, and from his own experience, recommends the pasturing of Sheep in rough and bushy pastures. In such pastures his sheep have thriven, and it has proved an important preparation of the land for the plough. He urges the necessity of a "wool growing community," securing a breed of sheep "with a more hardy constitution, and better nursing properties in our finest wool sheep."

As the writer in No. 48 recommends the "*Bakewell or Cotswold breed*," it is proper to correct the error of considering the Bakewell and Cotswold the same breed.

In the 7th vol. Bath paper, p. 225–6, the Cotswold soil and sheep are thus described:—"Cotswold Hills—soil, a loam intermixed with stones, on a sub-soil of calcareous rock. The native Sheep of these Hills, in their unimproved state, in the memory of an experienced agriculturist, was a small, light carcassed, polled animal, and the fleece bearing about 3 lbs. weight of fine wool, but lighter and fine before that period. Since that time the inclosures and better management taking place, and good rams being procured from Warwickshire and other counties, the Cotswold sheep have considerably improved in weight of carcass and quantity of wool, which, though coarser than formerly, is in very great esteem as combing wool, being of a good length, and very mellow quality. The fashionable *Leicester* sheep have been occasionally introduced into this District, and, for a cross or two when chosen with judgment have been found to improve the breed in shape and disposition to fatten, but when persisted in, they have greatly reduced the carcass in size, and considerably lessened the wool in quality and quantity." The effect produced by the above crosses on the original breed, will account for the different characters given by different authors. The following statement of the comparative qualities is taken from good authorities—New Leicester or Dishley—combing wool, fleece 8 lbs.—value 18 cents per lb. 25 lbs. per quarter—2 year old wether.

Cotswold, original—carding wool, fleece 3 lbs., finest quality—carcass small.

Cotswold, as at present, combing wool, fleece 7 lbs. native, 18 cents per lb. 26 lbs. per quarter—2 to 3 year old wether.

I shall not enter into a detailed comparison of the profit arising from a dairy and young neat stock, with that of Sheep. My own experience, (the result of years attention to both objects,) has fully convinced me that sheep have the preference, and for the following reasons:—

1st. If the same capital is invested in a good breed of cows and a bull, and in a *good* breed of sheep, the quality of equal value in both, it will take fewer acres to feed the latter in summer and winter.

2d. Sheep will keep in better condition in poorer pastures, than cows for the dairy, and young stock for growth.

3d. The return for wool is annual, lambs can be sold annually; but if a greater profit is sought for in wethers, the Dishley and South Down are fit for market in two years.

4th. The flock may be reduced or increased within the year, according to circumstances. In the first case the whole flock may be sent to market by fattening the ewes after the lambs are sold off, and in the latter, by keeping all the lambs.

5th. Sheep are not more subject to disease than cattle, if they are provided in winter with *proper shelter and food*, and with dry, healthy pastures, with easy access to water in summer. The diseases common to sheep thus treated, yield to simple remedies.

6th. They are less trouble to tend, and with the care that ought to be given to this stock there is less waste. In this much however will depend in the use of racks and troughs under shelter, and this convenience may be provided at less expense than barns for cattle.

The mode of treating sheep may be the subject of another communication; at present I shall confine myself to stating the course I have pursued to obtain the breed I have, and which was intended to produce the best for domestic use, and, from an increase of wool and improved quality of mutton, more profitable to those who have larger flocks.

During the rage for Merino sheep, I was soon satisfied, that this breed could not long continue in the same estimation, and that decided measures ought to be taken to secure a *better constitution, better nursing qualities*, and *a more profitable carcass.* I was aware that the change was to be made, by introducing such a breed as a cross to the merino, as would secure the above qualities, and give such an increase of wool as would make up for any difference in quality. I considered the Dishley breed as the one well suited to my purpose, and in 1823 I bought a ram and ewe lamb of Col. Jacques of Charleston, who had a small flock of this breed imported into Baltimore. The ram and best ewe yielding about 18 lbs. of wool. And I then selected 20 ewes of the Merino breed for the purpose of crossing the same with the Dishley ram lamb. I continued to cross this *mixed breed* with the Dishley, and many of the early produce gave seven pounds of wool. Though I had given to my flock the constitution and shape of the Dishley,

with its full disposition to keep in high condition, and fatten on grass, I found about 4 years since a departure from that close fleece which peculiarly marks the Merino breed. To restore this therefore in 1834 I imported two bucks and five ewes from Norfolk, of the South Down breed, and expected by this cross to give a closer fleece and to confirm the favorable change I had made in the shape and constitution of my sheep. The result has equalled my most sanguine expectation. The wool on the lambs of the South Down cross is very close, and the sheering of these lambs this spring, will show what is the increase in quantity.

I am also crossing the *Dishley Ewes* with a South Down buck. The one having combing long wool, the other short carding, *but both of these are considered in England as good for mutton*, and the South Down the best in England. I am inclined to think that this cross will produce the kind of sheep I have wished for—but as it would be years before this breed could become general, I shall continue to raise for sale, bucks from my mixed breed of the Dishley and Merino, with a cross of the South Down buck. This breed can be extensively circulated, as other persons have my cross, and can be supplied with rams that have South Down blood in them.

From my mixed breed I have very seldom *raised* fewer lambs than I had ewes, and last year I raised more. With the South Down Ewes I had uncommon success; the five ewes had ten lambs, nine of which are now alive. As regards the value of the wool of my mixed breed, the sales have been within ten per cent of the full blood Merino.

The present condition of my flock for wool and mutton, will appear from two facts.

Last spring 12 lbs. 12 oz. of wool was sheared from two yearling lambs—of the mixed breed.

In Oct. last a two year old wether of the mixed breed was killed—grass fed.

The value, including fleece in spring, was as follows:—

Fleece 5 lbs. 12 oz. at 50 cts. per lb.	2,90
4 quarters, 63 lbs. if sold here would have produced	5,04
Pelt	1,25
5 lbs. rough tallow.	
	$9,19

One hind quarter was dressed at Winthrop on the day of the Cattle Show. The other hind quarter was sent to a friend near Boston, and those who ate of it, were of the opinion, that in Boston market there was no mutton superior to it. The peculiar excellence of the mutton of this breed, is the mixture of fat with lean, like the stall fed beef.

To correct an erroneous opinion in the choice of a male animal, it is well to introduce the opinion of Dr. Cline.

"When the male is much larger than the female, the offspring is generally of an imperfect form. If the female be proportionally larger than the male, the offspring is of an improved form. For instance, if a well formed *large* ram be put to ewes proportionately smaller, the lambs will not be so well shaped as their parents; but if a small ram be put to larger ewes, the lambs will be of an improved form. The improvement depends on this principle, that the power of the female to supply her offspring with nourishment is in proportion to her size, and to the power of nourishing herself from the excellence of her constitution. The size of the foetus is generally in proportion to the size of the male parents; and therefore when the female parent is disproportionately small, the quantity of nourishment is deficient, and her offspring has all the disproportions of a starveling. But when the female, from her size and good constitution, is more than adequate to the nourishment of a foetus of a smaller male than herself, the growth must be proportionately greater. The large female has also a larger quantity of milk, and her offspring is more abundantly supplied with nourishment after birth. Abundant nourishment is necessary to produce the most perfect formed animal, from the earliest period of its existence, until its growth is complete."

It was my intention to have taken further notice of the communication of J. H. J. of Peru, but this article exceeds in length my expectation; and yet, what is offered, appeared necessary to show the qualities of a breed, that has cost me much time and expense; I must therefore refer the reader to the original articles with the signature of J. H. J. in No. 51 and 52, vol. 4, in which he will find much useful information. CHAS. VAUCHAN.

NOTES.

Dishley is the name of Bakewell's farm, and is situated in the County of Leicester, and gives the name to the sheep.

Cotswold comes from the Saxon Cote, i. e. Casa, "cottage," and "wold, a place where there is no wood."

[*From the Catalogue of the New-England Seed Store.*]

General Directions for the management of Annual, Herbaceous and Climbing Plants. Annual Flower Seeds should be sown during the month of May, on borders of light, rich earth, very finely pulverized: the borders having been previously well dug, arrange with a trowel small patches therein, about six inches in width, at moderate distances, breaking the earth well, and making the surface even; draw a little earth off the top to one side, then sow the seed therein, each sort in separate patches, and cover with the earth that was drawn off, observing to cover the small seeds less than a quarter of an inch deep, the largest in proportion to their size; but the sweet pea and bean kinds, must be covered one inch deep. When the plants have been up some time, the larger growing kinds should, where they stand too thick, be regularly thinned, observing to allow every kind, according to its growth proper room to grow. When Mignionette, Sweet Alyssum, White and Blue Amethyst, Cypress Vine, and other delicate annuals, are sown in pots, care should be taken to water them; soft water is preferable. Use a small watering pot with a finely pierced rose, or what is much better, and invaluable in a garden or green-house Willis' Patent Syringe; for if watered heavily, it hardens the ground so that small delicate seeds cannot raise the surface, and of course must perish; to prevent this perforate a newspaper with a common darning needle, and lay in strips over the rows, fastened at the corners by stones being laid upon them. Another way to ensure delicate seed vegetating is to sow in drills and cover the seed with sand; this will bear watering and not bake down hard. Seed also requires to be kept tolerably moist, and placed in a situation where they have only the morning sun till eleven or twelve o'clock. If the pots are the whole day exposed, the seed is often burned before it has time to vegetate. It is recommended to sift the mould intended for pots, through a coarse wire seive; it not only clears the earth of rubbish but has a cleaner appearance.

As a general principle, almost every thing that grows thrives best in a rich soil; there are a few exceptions, but they are so trifling, that this rule may be laid down for all practical purposes; therefore make your ground rich; decayed vegetable matter from the woods is best for a flower garden; dig and turn it well over, and make it level; then rake it smooth; if it is well dug, it will be perfectly level, therefore the raking is necessary only to make it smooth and fine. In small gardens, where there is is no space for picturesque delineations, *neatness* must be the prevailing characteristic. A variety of forms may be indulged in, provided the figures are graceful and neat, and not in one place too complicated. An oval is a figure that generally pleases, on account of the continuity of its outlines; next, if extensive, a circle. But hearts, diamonds, or triangles, seldom please. A simple parallelogram, divided into beds running lengthwise, or the larger segment of an oval, with beds running parallel to its outer margin, will always please.

The cultivation of the flower garden is simple compared with that of the kitchen garden, both from its limited extent and the general sameness of its products; but to manage it to perfection requires a degree of nicety and constant attention beyond any other open-air department of gardening. As the stalks of flowering plants shoot up, they generally require thinning, and props for support; and the blossom, both of plants and shrubs, no sooner expands than it begins to wither, and must be cut off, unless, as in some of the ornamental shrubs, they are left for the sake of the beauty of their fruit. Weeding, watering, stirring the soil, cutting off stems that have done flowering, attending to grass and gravel, must go hand in hand in these operations.

Many annuals, such as Blue Amethyst, Scarlet Tassel Flower, Double Balsams, Asters, Globe Amaranthus, Ice Plant, Marigold, Chrysanthemum, Eternal Flower, Cockscomb, Ten-week's Stock, &c. may be transplanted into flower pots, or elsewhere, during the month of June, and early in July.

Always water in the evening, as it has time to sink into the earth, and be imbibed by the flowers during the night. If it is done in the morning, the sun comes and drinks up the moisture before the plants derive any benefit, and the labor and water are thrown away.

Vegetable Oyster, or Salisfy.

Though the salisfy, or as it is commonly called, on account of its assimilation in taste to the oyster, the "vegetable oyster," is one of the most delicious of our garden roots, yet its uses are not generally known or its culture attended to. It is of easy cultivation, and when par-boiled, cut in slices lengthwise and fried in butter, possesses a flavor so nearly allied to the oyser that even epicures find it difficult to distinguish between them. In cultivating this root the ground should be manured and prepared in the same manner as for beets, carrots or parsneps, and the seed sown in drills at the same distance. The seed should then be covered about a half an inch deep and the surface of the ground rolled down to bring it in contact with the seed and enable it to germinate. When the plants are up they should be thinned and kept free from weeds. Late in the fall the roots may be dug, and if packed in sand and deposited in the cellar will keep fresh till the following spring. The root is smaller than the parsnep, and consequently the product from the same quantity of land is not as great; yet from good land, well cultivated, a liberal crop may be obtained.

We think gardeners in the vicinity of large towns would find their account on cultivating this root for the supply of their markets, as most persons acquainted with, are extravagantly fond of it. It is said to be much in demand in the Boston market, where it commands a high price.

Method of Starting early Vegetables.

Many kinds of vegetables ought to be started early; some in order to have them for early use, others because they will not grow well in this climate without an early start. They may be started in hotbeds or pots; and if they are sowed in open ground, their growth will be much promoted by covering them during cool nights and storms, and sometimes by day, when the weather is cold, with boxes having a glass top. The boxes may be made small, with one pane of glass, or larger, with a sash. By digging a hole in the ground and putting in a bushel or two of fresh horse manure, and covering it six or eight inches deep, with fine rich earth, and then puting up around it some pieces of boards, and covering it with glass, vegetables may be started very early. A number of these will answer the purpose of a regular-built hot-bed. A hill of cucumbers, sqashes, melons, &c. may be planted in the middle, to remain there; and around it may be sowed the seeds of early cabbages, lettuce, tomatoes, celery, &c. to be transplanted; radishes, and some other kinds, may remain till wanted for use, without interfering. In this manner, a large quanty of cucumbers, &c. may be obtained from a single hill, if a good space be allowed for them to run.

On the subject of Horticulture, the Boston Courier observes:—

Perhaps no branch of cultivation is so much neglected as this; though much interest has of late years been created in its favor. If gardens require no exclusive attention, an hour at a time, and that not daily, will amply repay the cultivator's care. The earth is grateful, more grateful than all that inhabit it; and it will speedily reward a little attention, a hundred fold. One half of a farmer's support and more of his pleasure, should come from a garden; and his profits, too, might be much increased by it. He need not raise marigolds and popies, nor yet turneps or pimps, but he can put in a vine that will give grapes, to him, and his posterity. He may, with small expense, plant a tree, that will for many years offer him the best gifts of Pomona. There is

no county under the fruit ripening sun, in which horticulture is so much neglected as this, except Russia; and in the Southeast, rich fruits are raised even there. We not only neglect fruits, but the esculent vegetables, that are so consider and salutary a part of food in other countries. To all those who, at this season, ere it is too late, would turn over a new leaf, we recommend a visit to the Messrs. Winship's nursery, at Brighton, where they will see much both for profit and pleasure.

Strawberries.

As soon as your beds are bare in the spring, spread over them a slight covering of straw, and set fire to it. This will consume all the decayed leaves, &c. left last season, and leave the whole neat and clean. Then spread on a little fine manure from the yard, or ashes, (which answers quite as well ;) and then a covering of chaff, say two inches thick. This method is said to bring the plants and fruit forward earlier: and to make the latter large and of better quality. It keeps the fruit clean and ripens it finely. The burning over is recommended by Rev. Dr. Miller of Princeton, and other experienced cultivators. The use of chaff is practised by the editor of the Southern Agriculturist, (he uses *rice* chaff) who last year gathered from half an acre of plants, in six weeks, forty-eight bushels of the finest fruit. It was sold for twenty-five cents a quart; and yielded therefore the aggregate sum of $360.—*Vermont Farmer.*

Radishes.

This root being liable to be eaten by worms, the following method of raising them is recommended in the *Farmer's Assistant:*

"Take equal quantities of buckwheat bran and fresh horse dung, and mix them well and plentifully in the soil by digging. Suddenly after this, a great fermentation will be produced, and great numbers of toad stools will springup in forty-eight hours. Dig the ground over again, and sow the seed; and the radishes will grow with great rapidity, and be free from the attacks of insects. They will grow uncommonly large."

ARTICHOKE.—The flower heads of this plant are, in an immature state, boiled, sometimes pickled, and sometimes, in France, while very young, they are used as salads. They are first separated from the seed, down and bristles, commonly called the *choke.* They are also sometimes fried or used as ragouts. They must be boiled till tender, or near two hours in water with a little salt.

The Green Globe appears to be the most esteemed variety. It is raised from seeds sown three-fourths of an inch deep, in April or May—or from offset suckers separated in April, and planted in rows four feet apart, and in hills two feet asunder, three or four suckers in a hill. It requires a deep rich soil. A native of Italy and the south of France. It requires a slight covering of litter in winter. [The vegetable called *Jerusalem Artichoke*, a native of Brazil, is not properly an Artichoke, but a tuberous rooted sunflower, propagated by roots; and is recommended by some for cattle; but is difficult to be eradicated, after it has once got into the ground.]

QUALITIES OF WOOD.—The following table, showing the weight of different kinds of wood and their proportionate value for fuel, contains the results of Bull's experiments made at Philadelphia, and may prove interesting to those who are curious in such matters. The trials were made in a small close room, and proved by thermometrical observations:

	Pounds per cord.	Per cent of comparative value.
Hickory,	4490	100
Pignut,	4241	95
Chesnut Oak,	3955	86
White Oak,	3821	81
Red Oak,	3254	69
Yellow Oak,	2919	60
White Ash,	3450	77
Black Birch,	3115	63
White Birch,	2369	48
Rock Maple,	2878	60
White Maple,	2668	54
Yellow Pine,	2463	54
Black Birch,	3115	62
Pitch Pine,	1904	43
White Pine,	1868	42

It is now ascertained that the silk worm, while in full health and vigor, is liable to be attacked by a parasitical vegetable substance, which kills it. It is not visible during the life of the animal, but invades the fatty substance and the trachœa, and after death appears like a white effloresscence all over the body, which has hitherto been called muscadine.

Green peas were seen a month ago at Mobile—but blue noses are yet common here this wintry weather of May!

Mulberry and Locust Seed.

A NEW supply of White Italian Mulbery and Yellow Locust Seed, just received by
REYNOLDS & BATEHAM,
my6 *Rochester Seed Store, Arcade Buildings.*

Oat-Meal, Split Peas and Pearl Barley,

CONSTANTLY on hand at the Rochester Seed Store.
my6-1t REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Two Rowed Barley.

A FEW bushels of two rowed English Barley, of first quality, for sale at the Rochester Seed Store.
my6-1t REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

3.125 LBS. Ruta *Baga*, White Flat, Norfolk, Long Tankard, Yellow Bullock, and other Turneps, Mangel Wurtzel, French Sugar Beet, and Orange Carrot, with a great variety of *English Imported Garden Seeds* —"cheap as dirt." at the Rochester Seed Store, *Arcade Buildings* apr29 REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

2.000 LBS. Ruta *Baga*, English Turneps, and Mangel Wurtzel seed, just received from England, and for sale at reduced prices, at the English *Seed Store*, 62 *Buffalo* st. KEDIE & HOUGHTON.
april 29

Canadian Field Peas.

A LARGE supply just received at the Rochester Seed Store. Owing to the uncertainty of the corn crop of late, farmers will do well to sow a few acres of peas, as they are a sure crop and will come off the ground in time, and leave it in good order for wheat. They are thought to be full as good as corn for fattening hogs. About 3 bushels of seed are requisite for an acre.
april 29 REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Attention Farmers and Gardeners,

TO the prices of seeds now selling at the new English Store, opposite the Court-house.

Early York and Drumhead Cabbage,	1s. per ounce.
New Early Nonpareil,	3s. "
All others,	1s. 6d. "
Early Horn Carrot and the Large Field Carrot,	5s. per pound.
Field Beet or *Mangel* Wurtzel,	3s. 6d. "
Radishes, of sorts, from	4s. to 5s. "
Ruta Baga,	5s. "
All other Turnip Seeds from	4s. to 5s. "

The subscribers offer their stock of the above Seeds at the prices stated, with all others of their importation, equally low, they being determined to sell at such prices as shall induce growers to cultivate the Root Crops extensively, the high price of the seeds of which have in this market been hitherto considered an objection, which complaint can no longer exist, and they solicit the patronage of the public. Proof specimens may now be seen growing at their Store.
KEDIE & HOUGHTON,
apr 22-tf 62 Buffalo-st. opposite the Court-House.

WILLIAM ATKINSON, *LAND AGENT*, 17 Exchange-street, Rochester. ☞ Farms for sale.
march 4 6m

A Splendid Farm for Sale.

THAT well known farm formerly owned and occupied by James Graham deceased, situate on the shunpike road between Erie and Waterford, midway distant from either place. The farm contains 212 acres neat measure, 175 of which is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, on which is erected a large and convenient dwelling house, kitchen, wood-house, &c. Two large frame *Barns*, one of which is 90 feet long, and the other 45, a shed for the shelter of cattle, 80 feet long, togther with out-buildings suited for convenience and comfort.

There are also on the premises two large fruit Orchards, with about 250 fruit trees in each, scarce one failing to yield an abundant supply every year of excellent quality of fruit.

This farm is well watered and well adapted to grazing, with a sufficient quantity of arable land for the producing of grain.

More particular information respecting the premises, as well as the terms of sale, can be had by inquiring of Carson Graham, at the office of Riddell & Graham, in Erie, or of William Graham in Beaverdam, one mile from the premises.
WM. GRAHAM.
Erie, Pa March 1, 1837. apr 13-f9t

Early Red Eye Beans.

A LARGE supply of these superior Beans just received at the Rochester Seed Store.

These beans are very early and productive, and from the certainty and abundance of the crop, and the high price they bring in market, are doubtless the most profitable kind for planting.

A farmer in this vicinity realized 180 dollars for the product of 2 acres the last season.
REYNOLDS & BATEHAM,
apr 22 36 Arcade Buildings.

Flower Seeds.

A SPLENDID assortment of annual, biennial, and perrennial Flower Seeds of the growth of 1836, for sale at the *Rochester* Seed Store, in boxes of 20 varieties for $1, 50 varieties for $2, 100 varieties for $4, or singly at 6 cents per paper. Catalogues may be had at the Store.
april 29 REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Rochester Seed Store—*Extra.*

OWING to their excellent facilities for procuring seed of American growth, as well as importing such as are found to mature better in other climates, the proprietors of this establishment are enabled to offer their present stock at very reduced prices, particularly *English* seeds.

Their present assortment of the growth of 1836 is very extensive, and was raised in the most careful manner by respectable seed growers in this country, or imported from the best foreign sources.

Encouraged by the liberal and increasing patronage they have hitherto received, they are determined to sell at as low prices as seeds *of equally good quality* can be purchased at any reputable seed store in the United States.
REYNOLDS & BATEHAM,
apr 22 Arcade Buildings, Rochester.

Fruit Trees For Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county, state of New York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and innoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. SAMUEL MOULSON.
apr 15-tf

THE TWO IMPORTED HORSES,

"TURK" and "ALFRED,"

WILL be at the stables of Thomas Weddle, Old Norton Farm, East Bloomfield, county of Ontario, on Tuesday, April 25, and continue there the remainder of the week.

On Monday, May 1st, and all that week, these horses will be at George Fordon's, town of Seneca, 7 miles west of Geneva. They will return to Thomas Weddle's on Monday, May 8th, of the following week, and continue to stand at each of the said places every alternate week during this season.

Pasturage for mares at the expense and risk of their owners.

Pedigrees of the horses, and any information wanted, may be obtained on application to THOMAS WEDDLE, or
apr 22 GEO. FORDON, the owners.

Agents for the Rochester Seed Store.

OUR distant friends and the public will find a large assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, which may be relied on as being fresh and genuine, put up and labeled at the Rochester Seed Store, for sale at the following places;

W. & G. BRYANT, Buffalo
G. W. MERCHANT, Lockport
WILLIAMS & DORRANCE, Batavia
GATES, BRADLEY & Co. Le Roy
J. F. WYMAN, Geneseo
J. B. DUNGAN, Canandaigua
BOGARTS & WYNKOOP, Geneva
HOLDEN & VINCENT, Oswego

The above gentlemen are authorised to receive orders and payments for us, for seeds, trees, plants, or any other articles in our line. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.
march 18

KEDIE & HOUGHTON, Importers of English Field and Garden Seeds, beg to apprize the public that they have now for sale the largest importation of the choicest and best varieties of every kind of Garden and Field Seeds ever offered to the public in Western New-York, all of which have been selected from the most eminent growers in the Old Country, (and of the growth of 1836,) which, together with a large assortment of Seeds of American growth, they confidently submit to the public as being unequalled by any ever offered in any part of the United States, and by adhering to a strict determination of offering no other seeds but the vitality of which shall have been tested, they solicit a share of the public patronage.

K. & H. deem it necessary to state, that Mr. Kedie's intimate connection in England with most of the practical and scientific agriculturists, horticulturists and botanists, with whom he has passed all the former part of his life, gives him an advantage in his selection of seeds for the public good, not surpassed by any other establishment in the Union.

No 6 Buffalo-street, west corner store of the Eagle Block.
Catalogues to be had at the store.
The highest price paid in cash for Grass Seed.
Rochester, Feb. 7, 1837. feb 25

Morus Multicaulis.

JOSEPH DAVENPORT offers for sale 50,000 plants of the true Chinese Mulberry, or Morus multicaulis. Trees will be carefully packed and forwarded as early as desired. Orders must be sent to Colerain, Mass. till the 15th of March; after which time to Hartford, Ct. All inquiries will be attended to at his plantation, 5 miles south-west of the city. Early orders only will be supplied, as arrangements will be made use all not called for soon.
Colerain, Jan. 23. 1837.

Choice Seeds for Farmers.

NEW French white Sugar Beet, *imported.*
Mangel Wurtzel, or Field Beet.
English purple Top Ruta Baga.
Large Orange Carrot, *for stock.*
White Dutch Clover, perennial Rye Grass, Lucern, Trifoil, Skinless Oats, Broom Corn, &c. &c. For sale at the Rochester Seed Store No. 5 Arcade Hall, by
feb 25 REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Serpent Charmers.

In Northern India the serpent charmers are a distinct caste of people, who reside in the upper provinces, and speak the Hindooee language. In parties of forty or fifty they itinerate through the whole of Hindostan and Bengal; and when they arrive in the vicinity of a populous district, they divide themselves into companies of six or eight, and, going from house to house, amuse the people by causing serpents of all sizes to wind round their bodies, &c. Their dress is a long robe of orange-coloured cotton, reaching down to their feet, with a cumberbund, or girdle, and turban of the same color. Their faces are always painted with turmeric mud, and their general appearance is calculated to alarm the fears of the lower orders of Hindoos, who believe them to possess supernatural powers. They carry with them baskets containing living serpents of all kinds, and in their hands they hold a small earthen pipe, perforated with holes, in which they blow, and produce from it certain sounds, which, they say, are sure to draw every serpent from its hiding-place. By what means it is accomplished I cannot say, but certainly their powers of fascination over the serpent tribes are most wonderful.

Several of these persons once entered into the compound of the house where I was residing, and requested permission to charm the snakes on the premises. Anxious to witness their skill, I felt inclined to allow them; but finding a great number of natives collected round the gate, fearful lest an impression might be produced on their minds, that I was encouraging those whom they believed to be in league with the powers of darkness, I dismissed them, and they went to the next house, where they were admitted, and from my window I witnessed all that took place. From a godown in this house several fowls had been taken away, and suspicion had fallen on one of the servants. The sap-wallah, (serpent man,) however, on viewing the place, declared the thief to be a serpent, and immediately commenced blowing on his pipe. In a few minutes a shriek from the female servants of the house announced the appearance of the head of a large serpent from a hole in the corner, when the man darted forward, and seizing the animal by the neck, drew forth and exhibited a serpent about six feet in length.

An individual residing a few miles from Calcutta, imagining that these feats were nothing more than sleight of hand, and that the sap-wallaghs concealed in their flowing robes one or more of the serpents usually carried about with them in their baskets, which are deprived of their poisonous fangs, and slipping them down, instantly seize and exhibit them as newly-caught snakes, determined to put their skill to a proper test. Attended by some friends, he went into a confined room, where he saw all the baskets containing the serpents tied down and carefully deposited; then causing the sap-wallah to undress, his clothes were locked up in the same room, and with nothing on him but a cloth round his loins, which was carefully examined, he was taken into the garden, the door of which was locked, to prevent the admission of an accomplice. Nothing daunted, the man began play on his pipe, and proceeding from one part of the garden to another for some minutes, stopped at a part of the wall much injured by age, and intimated that a serpent was within. He then played quicker, and his notes were louder, when almost immediately a large *cobra di copella* put forth his hooded head, and the man fearlessly ran to the spot, seized it by the throat, and drew it forth. He then showed the poisous fangs, and beat them out; afterwards it was taken to the room where his baskets were left, and deposited among the rest.

They exhibit these serpents for money, and taking out eight or ten of different kinds, they cast them on the ground. The animals immediately make off in different directions. The sap-wallah then applies the pipe to his mouth, and sends forth a few of his peculiar notes, and all the serpents stop as though enchanted; they then turn towards the musician, and approaching him within two feet, raise their heads from the ground, and bending backwards and forwards keep time with the tune. When he ceases playing, they drop their heads and remain quiet on the ground.

An inferior kind of serpent-charmers, are Bengalees, of the lowest caste. They do not use the pipe to which I referred, but merely beat with their fingers on a small drum, and pulling the tail of the serpents, continue to irritate them, until the animals become so infuriated that they dart forward and seize the naked arm of the sap-wallah, which he exposes for the purpose. I have seen these people allow their arms to be bitten in this manner until they have been covered with blood. They are generally great drunkards, and the money raised by these exhibitions is almost immediately spent in the purchase of arrack and other intoxicating liquors.—*G. Gogerly.*

The Poisoned Valley of Java.—The usual meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, took place on Saturday; the Right Hon. W. W. Wynn in the chair. A paper was read by Col. Sykes on the poisoned Upas Valley at Betur, in Java, extracted from a letter by Mr. Loudon, containing a description of his visit to the place in July, 1830. According to the statement of Mr. Loudon, this valley is 20 miles in extent, and of a considerable width; it presents a most desolate appearance, the surface being sterile and without any vegetation. The valley contains numerous skeletons of mamalia and birds. In one case the skeleton of a human being was seen with the head resting upon the right hand, according to tradition it is said that the neighboring tribes were in the habit of driving their criminals into the valley to expiate their crimes. Mr. Loudon tried the experiment of lowering some dogs and fowls into the valley, and in every case animation became quickly suspended, although life was prolonged in some instances for ten minutes. The valley proved to be the crater of an extinguished volcano, in which carbonic acid gas is generated, like the Grotto del Cane, at Naples. The fabulous influence imputed to the Upas tree is, therefore, without foundation, the mortality being caused solely by the deleterious agency of the gas.—*London paper.*

Domestic Duties.—The elegant and accomplished Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who figured in the fashionable as well as in the literary circles of her time, has said that "the most minute details of household economy become elegant and refined when they are enobled by sentiment," and they are truly enobled when to them, either from a sense of duty, or consideration for a parent, or love to a husband. "To furnish a room," continues this lady, "is no longer a common-place affair, shared with upholsters and cabinet makers; it is decorating the place where I am to meet a friend or lover. To order dinner is not merely arranging a meal with my cook; it is preparing refreshments for him whom I love. These necessary occupations viewed in this light by a person capable of strong attachment, are so many pleasures, and afford her far more delight than the games and shows which constitute the amusements of the world."

The courage which enables us to say "*no*" to an important application, cannot be too soon acquired. Its want has utterly ruined many an amiable man. My word in a moment of facility, being once passed, I was even more tormented with the thoughts of the obligation into which I had unthinkingly entered, than by the importunity of those to whom it had been given. Let me advise you both to profit by my warning, and never make a promise which you can honourably avoid. When any one proposes a matter to you, in the least degree repugnant to your feelings, have the courage to give a resolute yet mild, denial. Do not, through false shame, through a *vicious modesty*, entrap yourself into a situation which may dye your cheeks with *real* shame. Say, "*No it will not be in my power; I cannot;*" or, if it be a thing which you would willingly do, but doubt your ability, take care to say, "*I cannot promise*, but, if it be in my power, I will do it."

Pinks.—Very beautiful varieties of the pink may be obtained by the following process. Just before sunrise, carefully open the flower to be operated upon, and extract the anthers with small pincers. About nine o'clock, place the ripe pollen upon the stigma of the flower, and repeat this two or three times in the course of the day. If the act of impregnation has taken place, the flower will fade in 24 or 26 hours, but if not, it will remain in bloom and beauty, in which case the attempt must be repeated. This should be done in fine weather, and the flower should be defended from rain or mist. Plants raised from the seeds which have been crossed, bear the form of the mother, but take the color of the male parent. These are less visited by bees than others. These are curious facts.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

To the Ladies.—It is said, if you fill flower pots about half full of quick lime, cover over this a good mould, flowers may be thus obtained in a very short time and at all seasons! The earth should be kept slightly moistened and pressed down whenever it rises by the swelling of the lime.—*Ib.*

Recipe.—Cheap and easy method to preserve pelts covered with fur, from injury of vermin, during summer months. Sprinkle tobacco upon them, roll and compress them together, and secure them with a small ligature. Then inclose them in a linen or cotton bag, and place them in a dark closet. Buffalo robes, muffs, capes, boas, &c. treated in this way, will not fade, nor be at all injured by moths or other vermin, during the warm season.

Paints.—Earthy paints are more durable when exposed to the air than the metallic paints. White lead in particular, by a small mixture of yellow ochre, produces a more pleasing as well as a lasting color than white lead alone, which decomposes in a year or two, in the air. The color it assumes is a cream color, and has a full and rich appearance. It has been very extensively tried with success in Philadelphia.

Farming.—The storms by which the commercial world is convulsed, are calculated to reconcile thousands to their farms who had grown impatient at the contrast presented between their certain means of comfortable independence and the apparent riches suddenly resulting from lucky speculations. Sun never shone upon a class of men possessing more fully all the earthly means of social happiness and solid prosperity, than the Agriculturists of this Republic; and the "gifts of God are lavished vainly" indeed upon that Farmer who barters the blessings within his reach for imaginary happiness with the possession of wealth acquired by the thousand gambling speculations whose pernicious effects have temporarily paralyzed the business of the country.

Foreign Grain.—During the whole year 1836, nearly half a million of bushels of wheat were imported from Europe into the Port of New York. During three and a half months of 1837, from 1st Jan. to 15th April, the importation of wheat, at the same port, amounted to 857,000 bushels. Considerable quantities have been imported at Baltimore and elsewhere on the seaboard; and on our Lake frontier, several hundred thousand bushels were brought from Canada. Upwards of 200,000 bushels were imported in the summer of 1836 at the city of Rochester. The importations on the seabbard were from nearly every nation of Europe. Rye has alse been imported to considerable extent from Europe.

Monroe Horticultural Garden & Nur-

SERIES, GREECE, MONROE CO., N. Y.

THIS establishment now comprises over 20 acres, covered compactly with Trees and Plants in the different stages of their growth.

The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, splendid Pæonies, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Also, a large collection of Green House Plants, of choice and select varieties, in good condition.

Orders respectfully solicited. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and if desired delivered on the canal one mile from the Nursery, or at Rochester.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to every applicant gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer.

April 1, 1837. ASA ROWE.